

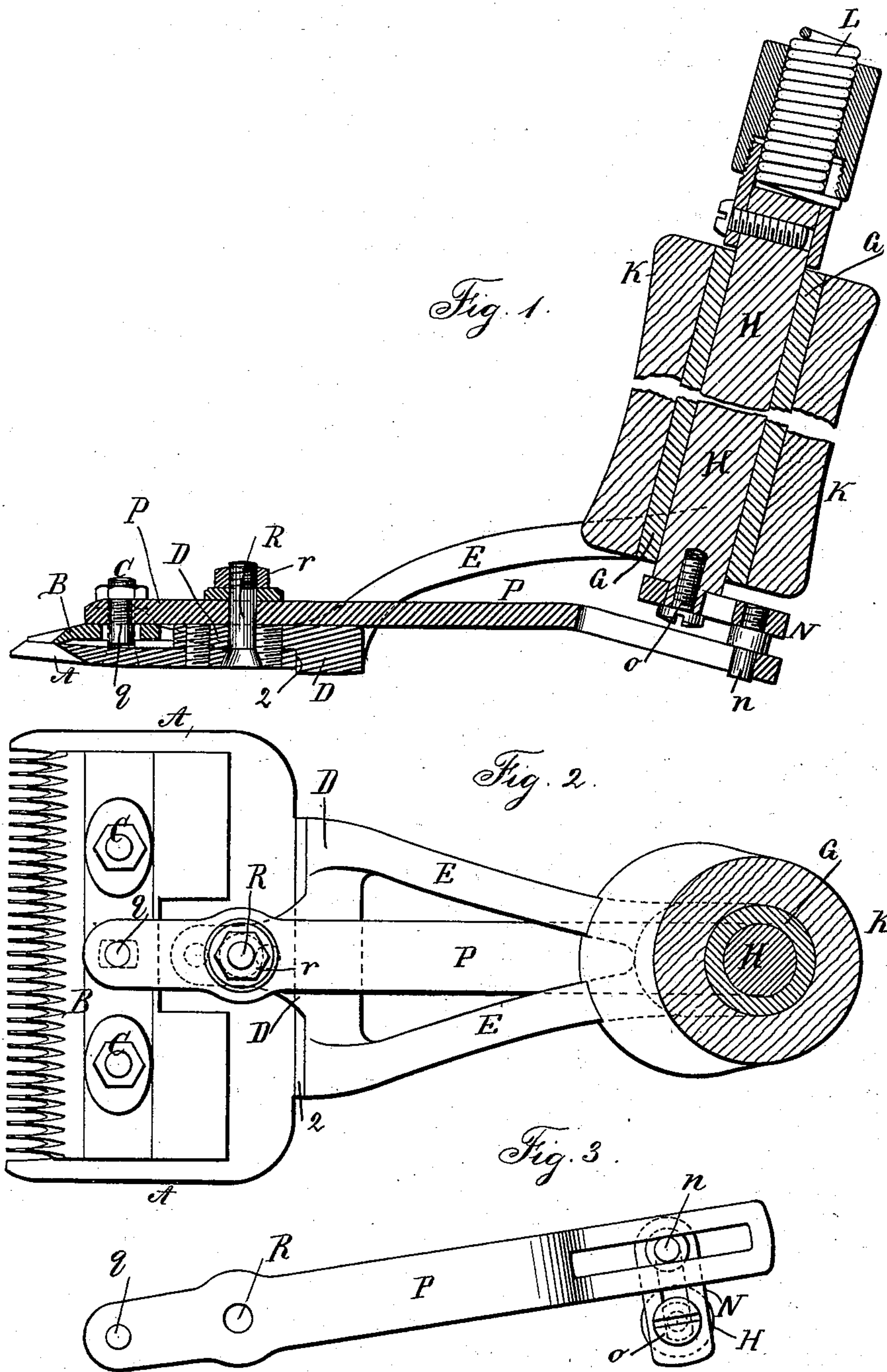
(Model.)

J. C. WILSON, Sr.

MACHINE FOR CLIPPING HORSES, &c.

No. 322,668.

Patented July 21, 1885.



Witnesses:
J. Staib
Chas H. Smith

Inventor:
John C. Wilson Sr.
per Lemuel W. Perrell atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. WILSON, SR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, JR., AND JOHN C. WILSON, JR., OF SAME PLACE.

MACHINE FOR CLIPPING HORSES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,668, dated July 21, 1885.

Application filed February 24, 1885. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. WILSON, Sr., of Morris Dock, city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Machines for Clipping Horses, &c., of which the following is a specification.

In machines for clipping horses the flexible shaft usually is in line, or nearly so, with the plane in which the cutters vibrate; hence the flexible shaft is liable to become twisted or bent into a loop and to become injured by a sharp bend in such flexible shaft. This is especially the case in trimming the hair upon the legs of the animal, because the cutters have to be passed upwardly, and the flexible shaft usually hanging from above is parallel, or nearly so, to the portion of the flexible shaft immediately behind the clipping-machine, and the two parts are liable to twist together.

My improvement is made for simplifying the construction of the clipping-machine itself, and for lessening the risk of injury to the flexible shaft. I make use of a rigid shaft connected to the end of the flexible shaft and passing through a tubular handle, from which handle arms extend to and support the bed-shear, said handle being nearly at right angles to such bed-shear; and at the lower end of the rigid shaft there is an adjustable crank that actuates a lever and communicates a reciprocating motion to the vibrating shear. By this construction the party using the clipper is able to turn the instrument around the revolving shaft itself; hence the clipper can be used with much greater facility, because the flexible shaft, being nearly at right angles to the plane in which the cutter operates, such flexible shaft does not have to be bent as much as with the ordinary clipper, and the direction of the clipper from the shaft can be varied, as aforesaid, by turning the handle around upon the shaft itself, instead of having to bend the flexible shaft, and by my improvement the construction of the clipper is very much simplified.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section of my improved clipper. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan of the same; and Fig. 3 is an inverted plan of the crank and slotted lever.

The bed-shear A and the vibrating shear or cutter B are of ordinary construction, and C

are bolts passing through slots in the cutter B that secure the cutter B to the stock D. The stock D is usually of cast metal, with a tongue extending out above the shear A, and a ledge, 2, that comes against the back edge of the shear-plate A. The arms E pass backwardly and upwardly from the stock D to the lower end of the tube G. Through this tube G the metallic shaft H passes. Around this tube G there is a handle, K, which is preferably of wood and permanently secured to the tube G, so that the tube G and parts connected to the same can be turned by the handle in guiding the clipping-machine when in use.

To the upper end of the shaft H is attached the flexible shaft L, which shaft may be of any ordinary construction, and the same passes away to suitable mechanism by which the said shaft is revolved, as in ordinary horse-clipping machinery. At the lower end of the shaft H there is a crank, N, having a projecting crank-pin, *n*. This crank is slotted longitudinally, and is placed upon a square or oblong projection at the end of the shaft H, and clamped thereto by the screw *o*, that passes into the end of the shaft H. By this construction I am able to move the crank so that the pin *n* is nearer to or farther from the center of the shaft H, and thereby the throw of the crank can be changed for giving the proper motion to the reciprocating cutter B through the agency of the lever P. The fulcrum R of the lever P is formed by a bolt that passes up through the cutter A, stock D, and lever P, and it is provided with a washer and nut, *r*, and there is a pin, *q*, near the shorter end of the lever P which passes into a hole in the vibrating cutter B to connect such lever to the cutter. The lever P passes through between the arms E, and it is made with a slot at its rear end, into which the crank-pin *n* passes, so that this lever P is vibrated and the shear B reciprocated by the action of the crank and its pin *n*.

Upon reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the shaft H is not perpendicular to the plane of the cutters. I prefer to incline such shaft to the plane of the cutters, as shown, because in using the instrument the cutters are generally raised at the back portions, so that the serrations or fingers rest upon the skin of the

animal, so that the hairs as cut are of nearly a uniform length. The shaft H occupies nearly a perpendicular position to the plane of the cut, and the instrument can be turned around upon the shaft H, so as to be moved along in any direction, as aforesaid. The rear slotted end of the lever P should be bent at an angle, as indicated in Fig. 1, so as to be parallel, or nearly so, to the plane in which the crank N revolves.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a clipping-machine, of the cutters A B, stock D, arms E, and tubular handle, the shaft H, passing through the tubular handle, the crank N, and lever P, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the stationary and reciprocating cutters in a clipping-machine, of a flexible shaft, a rigid shaft to which the flexible shaft is connected, a tubular handle

surrounding such rigid shaft, a crank at the end of the rigid shaft, and a connection to the reciprocating cutters, the rigid shaft occupying a position nearly perpendicular to the plane of the cut, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the stationary and reciprocating cutters in a clipping-machine, of the shaft H, the crank N adjustably connected to the end of the shaft H, so as to vary the length of the said crank, and the slotted lever P, acted upon by the crank and connected to the reciprocating cutters, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 18th day of February, A. D. 1885.

JOHN C. WILSON, SR.

Witnesses:

E. O. RIPLEY,
WILLIAM G. MOTT.